

SHOOKS SHAKEN UP.

The Well-Known Ex-Theatrical Manager Has a Severe Pounding.

ATTACKED BY A FORMER FRIEND.

And His Cheek Laid Open by Several Severe Blows of the Fist.

HE GETS BACK AT HIS ASSAILANT.

But is So Taken by Surprise That He is Now Laid Up for Days.

Sheridan Shook, the well-known former theatrical manager, was assaulted Wednesday evening in the Morton House barroom by Thomas Patton, and struck several severe blows. He is not seriously injured. The trouble was caused by some railroad legislation which Shook failed to get through at Albany.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Sheridan Shook, the well-known politician and man-about-town and former theatrical manager, is confined to his room at the Morton House, suffering from injuries received in a fight at the hotel on Wednesday evening last. Inquiry made to-night disclosed the fact that the patient's condition is not serious, and that Mr. Shook will be around again in a few days. The story of the affray as given by an eye-witness is as follows:

About 5:30 o'clock on the evening mentioned Mr. Shook was seated at a table in the barroom of the Morton House, facing Broadway, taking lunch, when the door opened and Thomas Patton entered and approached the bar. Mr. Shook did not observe Mr. Patton's entrance, as subsequent events showed. Mr. Patton, with a rapid and almost running advance toward Mr. Shook and calling out, "I've got you now," he struck Shook a violent blow on the cheek. The blow cut a deep gash, causing the blood to flow profusely.

ALMOST DAZED BY THE BLOW.

Shook endeavored to rise from his chair. As he did so his assailant drew slightly back and then delivered a furious upper cut on Shook's nose. Then Shook managed to grapple with Patton, who, although the older man, exhibited much dexterity with his fists. The two men struggled for some time, Patton getting in several more blows upon Shook's body. Finally Shook succeeded in putting his antagonist on his back near the cigar stand, Patton's head narrowly escaping the sharp corner of the stand in falling. There was then a short struggle on the floor, Patton having hold of Shook by the ears.

By this time the excitement in the barroom was intense, bringing Manager Vernon and the hotel help on the scene. These quickly separated the combatants, Patton being ejected from the barroom and Shook taken to his room to have his wounds dressed. Later in the evening Mr. Shook reappeared for awhile in the barroom, seemingly none the worse for the encounter, excepting that his nose was swollen and his cheek was cut. Since that night, however, he has remained in his room, and declines to see anyone except his intimate acquaintances.

PATTON NOT TO BE SEEN.

At Mr. Patton's office it was stated to-day that he had gone to his residence in New Jersey, but would probably be in New York Monday next.

It is understood that the cause of the encounter dates back to last winter. Mr. Shook, it appears, was largely interested in some railroad legislation at Albany which failed of passage, and it is alleged he induced Mr. Patton to advance money on security that night, however, he was not in consequence of the failure of the measure which Mr. Shook was urging at the State capital.

Mr. Patton is the wealthy builder of this city, and he and Mr. Shook have been intimate for many years. Mr. Patton was recently married to the widow of the late William Floyd, for many years state treasurer of Wallack's theater. He settled \$100,000 on his wife. He built the new summer hotel, Hotel Avenel, on Pleasure Bay, a mile back of Long Branch, and has done much to beautify and enrich that locality. A son of Mr. Patton by a former wife, and three daughters of Mr. Patton by her first husband (one of them the wife of George Bonifay, Jr.) are on the stage.

A PROTEST ENTERED.

Kansas Citizens Want Trade With Mexico Encouraged as Much as Possible.—They Want Mexican Ores Admitted Free of Duty.

KANSAS CITY, September 20.—At a meeting of the House of Trade of Kansas City, Kan., this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That on behalf of the merchants, manufacturers and stock growers of the State of Kansas, we protest against any disturbance of our trade relations with Mexico by the reversal of a long-established ruling of the Treasury Department, admitting Mexican ores into this country free of duty, and in consequence of the privilege of an interchange of products with Mexico.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, State, with the request that this district and other similar districts be notified that they enter a protest against any change in the present ruling by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A LITTLE CLOUD OF WAR.

Two Railroads Down East Training Their Guns on Each Other.

PITTSBURGH, September 20.—The Keystone Colliery, near Fabius, was not reached by a railroad until a short time ago, when the Erie road built a branch road to the colliery and secured a monopoly of all the coal tonnage of the hillsides and several other nearby breakers. A few months ago the Jersey Central resolved to make an extension into the same territory. The Erie fought the Jersey Central project in the courts, and was beaten. To-day the Erie folks stationed a number of watchmen along their road, and issued orders for the erection of shanties to shelter them. The watchmen were kept on duty all winter, with instructions to keep the Jersey Central away at all hazards. As the plan of the latter embraced a crossing of the Erie branch, there may be trouble when the crossing is attempted.

An Address in Favor of Bonifay.

LONDON, September 20.—Fifty retired officers of the French army, who were formerly comrades of General Bonifay, have presented the General with an address protesting against his prosecution by the Government, and expressing the wish that they gain a striking victory in the coming elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

OLIVE WESTON has an interesting article in the DISPATCH, describing of the three living Emperors of Germany.

A BASEBALL SCHEME.

The Brotherhood Plan Said to Have Taken Hold at the Metropolitan—The Names of the Backers of the Enterprise Not Made Public.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—A syndicate has been formed in this city, consisting of some of its most wealthy and enterprising business men. This syndicate are plotting to acquire ground on Eighth avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, and is willing to pay \$300,000 a year for its rental, subject to the expiration of John B. Day's lease of the present Polo Grounds. Offered to plot of ground this syndicate has offered to get \$1,000,000 to back the Brotherhood, he offering \$300,000 himself. The agreement for the lease of the ground has been drawn up in legal form and may be signed to-morrow. The syndicate will take the ground for 5, 10 or 20 years. Some of the most active movers of this scheme to break the monopoly are at present members of the New York club. It is also claimed that plans of a similar kind are being perfected in all the principal cities of the country. So complete is the work that not even the smallest details have been overlooked, even to the purchasing of baseball supplies. Agents are already located in five of the cities, and the players will not be afraid to enter into contracts with the parties interested, as they are backed financially as well as the present magnates. Since the New York opened the present grounds they have made over \$100,000, and the club values its franchise at \$300,000, if not more.

Mr. James J. Cogan is said to be the New York representative of the syndicate. When Mr. Cogan was seen to-night he said that these statements are true, although he had no interest whatever in the scheme, and is not at liberty to make known the names of the backers. He thought, however, that the scheme would be a great success financially. He is greatly opposed to the present system under which baseball is run, and says that the profits should not be controlled by a few persons alone, but the players should also reap the benefits of the game. Among baseball enthusiasts in this city to-night the scheme was laughed at, and not a few said that the mere fact of Mr. Cogan refusing to give the name of anyone concerned in the proposed scheme showed that it was all a myth.

SPECIAL NEW PRAYERS.

A Glance at Some of the Proposed Changes for Episcopalians.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—"More prayers" will be the cry heard at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church soon to be held in New York. The committee of 15 appointed at the last convention to suggest needed changes or additions to the present liturgy has just prepared its preliminary report for the October meeting.

The principal features of the committee's report are the "Book of Offices," a series of services for special occasions, and numerous new prayers. Among the latter are petitions for the reunion of Christendom, for children, for young men, for those who serve God under difficulties, for those who are obliged to leave the Lord's day, for the rich, and for the army and navy. The prayer for the rich is as follows:

O Almighty God, we beseech Thee to send Thy grace upon those whom Thou hast intrusted with great possessions, that they may praise Thee in their lives, honor Thee with their wealth, and lead others by their example. Grant that they may be true to Thy law, and so be faithful to Thy kingdom, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

"Changes in the liturgy were first proposed in 1880," said Bishop O. W. Whitaker last evening, "but the public opinion seemed to favor amendments and additions, and in the convention of 1883, and still more, in that of 1886, a reaction appeared, and it is my belief that there is now decided opposition to any further change. Still, alterations in the prayer book were finally decided on three years ago, and other modifications passed on favorably at that time. It came up for final adoption in October. The new prayer book will be printed in a party affair, and has won little strength. The changes proposed do not affect the essentials of Church teaching, but are simply extensions of the liturgy, made to suit modern conditions of life."

PRESIDENT NEWELL'S QUIETUS.

The Lake Shore Magazine Checks the Work on the C. & P. Docks.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Last winter the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company announced that it would spend \$800,000 in building and improving its docks. About \$100,000 was spent, and early in the spring the work was stopped. Until recently it was not known why work had been stopped. The C. & P. owns a triangular piece of ground near the upper end of the old river bed and offered to exchange this for a piece owned by the Lake Shore. Shores located near the C. & P.'s slips.

The Lake Shore accepted this offer, but the question of opening the river had come up, and President Newell decided to make the trade. The new plan was to be approved by Mr. Newell's substitute, but it is probable that he still thinks of winning them over, as he refuses to make the trade with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh company, and as a result all work on the docks is at present on the docks of the latter company.

Thus the delay in going ahead with the river bed improvement prevents the proposed exchange of the very large sum of money on the most important piece of ground on the river. Mr. Newell's advice to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh company is to "wait until the present agitation of the river question blows over," when the trade will be made.

DR. BECHER AS A BUTLER.

How He Made Money at College by Retaining a Standard Porter.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.—Dr. Lyman Beecher was once asked what he did for revenue while he was going through Yale College, and said in reply: "Staples, the butler, left college six weeks before the end of the year, and I took the butler and bought out his stock for about \$300, which I covered. I went into it hot and heavy. One day I bought a lot of watermelons and cantaloupes and trundled them across the green on a wheelbarrow, in the face of the whole college. I sent to New York by an English person to buy a lot of strawberries, and bought a hoghead of porter and retailed it to the students." That butler was a regular thing in those days, but has wholly disappeared since. The old law of the college, written in Latin, and bearing upon this subject is as follows:

"The butler may sell in buttery, cider, mead, strong beer (not more than 12 barrels a year), loaf sugar, pipes, tobacco, and other necessities of students not furnished by the steward as the college."

MUST GET OUT OF POLITICS.

Connecticut White Caps to Retire a Man From Public Life.

NEWYORK, CONN., September 20.—White Caps were abroad in this city this morning. Captain Pierce, a well-known resident on Knight street, received a notice to step out of politics or leave town.

Big parties were held at his front door, which was embellished with skull and cross-bones, a coffin, graveyards, etc. There is no clue to the identity of the guilty parties.

THE SAME OLD TALE.

No More Than the Usual Progress Made in the Dreary Cronin Trial.

THREE JURORS HELD FOR A NIGHT.

Judge McConnell Announces Another Interesting Decision.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT ON TRIAL.

So Men Opposed to That Faith Are Not Necessarily Disqualified.

Three more possible jurors were secured in the Cronin trial yesterday. That is, that number were held for the night by the defense. Judge McConnell made one interesting decision during the day.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, September 20.—There was a great stir in the Court trial this afternoon. Every seat in the big courtroom was occupied, and yet scores of curiosity seekers were refused admission. Many women were in the audience. The examination of jurors lasted four hours. During that time nearly all of the 30 venire men of the twentieth venire were excused because of the unfavorable opinions they had formed as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. Three men were held for the night by the defense.

Attorney Forrest conducted the examination during the entire afternoon. He was in fine humor, and made rapid progress in disposing of the jurors. Nearly all of whom were businessmen with deep-rooted prejudices against the prisoners.

ONE INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The only interesting incident of the dreary examination was a ruling by Judge McConnell, that members of the United Order of Deputies and of the Patriotic Sons of America were not disqualified from acting as jurors in this case for the sole reason that these two organizations were in a measure at war with the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic Church, Judge McConnell said, was not on trial. If a member of either of the organizations named could lay aside all his prejudices and opinions and try the case on the law and evidence he was, in the opinion of the Court, eminently qualified to sit as a juror. If, however, he was a prisoner for Attorney Forrest, the two men over whom this interesting question arose gave more satisfactory reasons for their disqualification by the Court.

THE CHALLENGES USED.

The defense took a great hole in its list of peremptory challenges during the long afternoon, and little Kuntz saw something in behalf of Kuntz and O'Sullivan. The number of peremptories now used by the defense is 65. The State has canceled 45.

The prisoners were in good humor. Attorney Forrest's searching, and at times sarcastic, examination of the two anti-Catholic veniremen affording them great amusement.

Lawyer John Bergs has changed his white muslin necktie for a black cravat which covers nearly all of his shirt bosom. Burke and O'Sullivan alone remained sullen. Big Dan Coughlin cracked jokes with Bergs all afternoon, and little Kuntz saw something to laugh at every time. When court adjourned the pale-faced, miserable looking Woodruff, who has told so many stories about the Cronin murder that nobody now believes he had anything to do with the tragedy, shuffled into the room under a heavy guard of bailiffs. Attorney Browne, with a red face and an almost unrecognizable delivery, resumed his plea for the discharge of the prisoner. The Court took the matter under advisement, and will probably deliver his opinion to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER BLOODY SURPRISE.

When it first became rumored that the Cronin cottage bore bloody evidence, two reporters were sent to get into the house, and, if necessary, break in. Fearing that the rumors might be untrue, they went to the cottage, bought a roll of cotton batting. Then they went to a butcher's shop and saturated it with blood. When they reached the cottage they effected an entrance to the basement, in which they put the bloody cotton.

Having made sure of sufficient gore, they came out and proceeded to break in the front door of the cottage. There they found enough genuine evidence, and a police man hurriedly drove them out at the point of a revolver, they came away without thinking of the reserve evidence in the basement. This was found by the police as part of the evidence against the prisoners.

It is also said that the defense have some of it; that they have had it analyzed; the analysis showed that it was beef blood, and that they are calculating on springing the fact on the prosecution as a surprise.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

And One Woman Killed by a Mountain Railroad Runaway Car.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, September 20.—A car on the railroad running from the base to the top of Mission Ridge became unmanageable this morning, and started down the mountain at full speed. A panic seized the passengers, and all but five or six leaped from the flying car. One death resulted, and nine persons were injured.

The passengers whose injuries resulted in death are Mrs. Mary Adams, of Casey, Ill., the wife of the express agent in that city. In jumping from the car she struck one of the poles carrying the electric wire, and was thrown on her head. She was thrown to the side of the track. She died this afternoon. Eighteen persons were injured.

HAVE PLenty OF CAPITAL.

A Company With \$15,000,000 to Erect a Refinery in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, September 20.—The Chick-Short Method Smelting and Refining Company was granted a charter by the Secretary of State of Kansas to-day. The company is organized with \$15,000,000 capital and will build one of the largest refineries in the United States.

The plant will be erected in Kansas City, Kan. The Directors of the company are David J. Brewer, Thomas Storms and Nelson Acres, of Leavenworth, Kan.; George H. Glick, of San Francisco; John H. Kane, of New York; and William H. King, of Kansas City.

A BATTLE IN MEXICO.

Four Hundred Persons Engaged, and a Number Killed and Wounded.

YAN HORNE, TEX., September 20.—S. H. Allen, who has just returned from Rio Grande river, reports that Mexican citizens had a desperate battle with Mexican officers and soldiers in Mexico, in which 400 participated and many were reported killed.

It is said the citizens succeeded in routing the soldiers, when the Governor appeared on the scene to assist in quieting the rebellion, but he was forced to leave or lose his life. The trouble was over the collection of enormous taxes.

The Preacher's Salary Stopped.

PARIS, September 20.—The salary of a provincial curate has been stopped by order of M. Thiers, Minister of Justice, on the ground that he was canvassing against the Government. Other clericals have been threatened that they will be served in a similar manner.

CHANGED HER MIND.

An Aristocratic Chicago Lady Starts to Commit Suicide, but Her Heart Fails Her—Quiten Sensation Created—Family Troubles the Disturbing Cause.

CHICAGO, September 20.—There was a sensation in an aristocratic portion of Englewood to-night when news spread that Mrs. M. McClellan, the wife of Dr. McClellan, of Stewart avenue, had committed suicide. About 8:30 p. m. Mrs. McClellan's married daughter, who, with her children, was visiting her mother, observed that the latter had been absent some time. A little later she found this epistle addressed to her:

DEAR LETTIE—I will for the last time bid you goodbye forever. About the things you like the most, the furniture, except the doctor paid on the bookcase. I have stood all the abuse from him that I can. Write J. W. McClellan, and I don't think you will have any trouble about the money. The sum is \$400, due October 1. You take that and the \$1,000 and pay my standing agent, and estate of Dr. McClellan, the property with your two sons and your brother at Knoxville. I have stood all the cursing and can from now on be very kind to you. I wish I had it, but I find it the only way for me to do. You need not look for me, because you may receive this letter before everybody's assistance or the need of it.

The McClellan mansion was the scene of bustle and excitement when this letter was found. The daughter immediately broke in the door, and the mother, who was waiting for the police station. He arrived there breathless and hatless about 11 o'clock, with the startling information that his wife had committed suicide. A searching party was immediately made up, which scoured the town and patrolled the lake front from miles, without any trace of the unfortunate lady.

About midnight, when the search was at its height, the front door of the McClellan house was cautiously opened and Mrs. McClellan entered. She fell into her daughter's arms, and finally recovered sufficiently to explain that she went away with a firm determination of committing suicide, but was deterred by the thought of her daughter and grandchildren. Mrs. McClellan is quite healthy, refined appearing, and about 45 years of age. None of the members of the family would talk about the matter, but it is known in the neighborhood that Dr. McClellan and his wife do not live happily together.

BEANS THREE TIMES A DAY.

The Unvarying Bill of Fare at a Small Hotel On City Island.

"Whenever I tackle a plate of pork and beans," said the advance agent of the local press, "I find myself eating the same thing over and over again. I have surveyed the 'black of whites' placed before him with a critical eye, 'my alleged mind' as a member of the press put it, 'I put in with a road show, otherwise a circus, traveling by wagon. One Saturday afternoon I dropped into a little town called Sacaparra in the State of Maine. There was but one hotel in the place, and not having the cure to the society columns, as it were, I placed myself beneath its roof. When supper time arrived I was seated in the dining room ere yet the countless landlord had ceased to agitate the bell that called the victims to feed. The persecuted heifer, who piloted the provender, asked me if I would have tea; I realized the hopelessness of my case and said I would. She retired, reappeared and placed before me a dish of hot beans, a plate of bread and butter, and a cup of tea."

One Sunday morning I broke my fast with a boiled potato, a cup of something, and some cold beans. The mid-day meal was an improvement and consisted of a plate of corned beef, boiled potatoes and cold beans. For supper we had tea and cold beans, and for breakfast Monday morning I had a cup of something and a dish of hot beans. When I left, I expressed my regret to the still countless landlord, that I had not been able to enjoy the beans for which his house was noted. If I live to be a thousand years old I'll never forget the expression on his face as he started back and said: 'What'll I do about it now? Well, by—'I'll see about that.'"

A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST.

Instead of Giving Money to Beggars He Provided Work for the Poor.

London Letter in Providence Journal.—A man who died here this week—Colonel Tomline—is worth your readers' attention for a moment. He was a grandson of Bishop Tomline, who wrote the life of Pitt. He had a lot of money, and he was a philanthropist, who was as to the use he should make of it. He used to receive heartrending appeals from people who wanted money. These made his life a trouble to him. It brought him too much into touch with the misery of the world and simply added to his perplexity. How could he distinguish between the genuine cases and the impostors? How could he wisely distribute his charity? He was willing to dispense it. He gave up the attempt. He burnt the begging letters (as far as he could distinguish them) without opening them; and devoted the money to employ labor, in that way diminish the poverty around him.

He was a contemporary of Gladstone's at Eaton; it did not at all seem certain that the young man was going to turn out to be the ermer man of the two. Sir Robert Peel bracketed him with Gladstone as one of his clever young men. Some disappointment—possibly a love affair—is said to have led him to the life of a philanthropist. He was also associated with the other leading political figures of this generation of Englishmen.

ARRESTED JUST IN TIME.

Two Chinese High Binders About to Kill a Fellow Countryman.

KANSAS CITY, September 20.—Two Chinese high binders were before the police court this morning. They had been arrested Thursday night, nominally for carrying concealed weapons, but in fact because the police had information that they were about to execute a sentence of death on a fellow countryman, who was being tracked by the Cheong Kong Lung Society. The prisoners were Ah Lee and Lung Ling. Their cases were continued in order to give the police time to look up the evidence which they expect will be sufficient to prove a conspiracy to commit murder.

A Chinese messenger called on Chief Speers and notified him that the person— a fellow countryman—by whom the high binders, who had been ordered to kill him because he had given the police certain information concerning a robbery, which had been committed by members of the Cheong Kong Lung Society, the chief was told where he could see the victim being followed by the high binders.

Two detectives were in on the case, and the messenger's story proved to be true. They arrested Ah Lee and Lung Ling. On the latter's person were found two revolvers and a murderous Chinese dirk. The police are seeking further evidence in the case.

THE DOCTOR TAUGHT A LESSON.

An Effort Made to Recover a \$20,000 Present to a College.

COLUMBUS, IND., September 20.—Charles Snyder to-day sued the Trustees of Hartsville College, a United Brethren institution, for \$20,000 bestowed yesterday by his wife, during his absence upon Rev. James Woodford and Isaac Van Sickle, two of the trustees.

A GREAT FEAST.

The charter as prepared was ordered filed, and the Chairman instructed to accept it when returned. A large number of members of the association were present. After the meeting the barbecue took place, and the most tremendous affair of the kind ever known in this country. Thirty tables, each 35 feet long, were spread. All were supplied for food. The day passed without the slightest jar or accident.

On the train this afternoon, returning from the barbecue, Governor Gordon, Commander of the Association of Confederate Veterans, issued an order that the association to meet in Chattanooga on July 4 next.

HE DISPUTES THE GIFT.

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Snyder claims that his wife is of unsound mind, and that the trustees played a snap game upon her.

Snatched With a Curving Knife.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.—NEW YORK, September 20.—During a fight to-night between Peter Reynolds, 49 years old, and Clarence Donohue, aged 38, at their residence, Donohue stabbed Reynolds with a carving knife, killing him instantly.

GOV. GORDON IS GLAD.

That All Sectional Differences Are Now a Thing of the Past.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

General Rosecrans Responds on Behalf of the Boys in Blue.

THE BLOODY FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Almost Certain to be Transformed Into a Beautiful National Park.

The Chickamauga Memorial Association was yesterday organized upon a permanent basis. Officers were selected from the veterans who fought on both sides. Fraternal speeches were made by Governor Gordon, General Rosecrans and others, and the best of feeling prevailed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., September 20.—

To-day was a glorious climax to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. The grand barbecue and permanent organization of the Chickamauga Memorial Association took place at Crawfish Springs, on the edge of the famous battle field of Chickamauga.

Fully 25,000 people were on the grounds. The blue and the gray were together, and the past forgotten. At 11 o'clock Governor John B. Gordon, of Georgia, made the address of welcome. Governor Gordon said:

On this anniversary morning the South salutes you with uncovered head, with open arms and earnest and honest hearts. She can not receive you with costly and imposing ceremonials, but with simplicity of speech and patriotic purpose she gladly greets the brave and generous of each army and of every section. This reunion of battle ground made memorable by your prowess, and hallowed by American blood bids you welcome.

A DIFFERENT SCENE.

The South congratulates the whole country that these historic plans, where 26 years ago you met in deadly sectional conflict, are now to become a scene and witness of your joint pledge of restoration and enduring fraternity. She congratulates the Republic that here, where the North and the South marshaled their hosts for battle, the people of both States, loving, lasting brotherhood, united in bonds of mutual respect and confidence, a brotherhood of peace and enduring fraternity.

To you, General Rosecrans, and the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, I come with the greetings of my own people and a soldier's sympathy in my heart. Speaking of those whom I am called to represent I pledge their earnest co-operation in the work of peace, which you have done, and in all things which pertain to the peace, welfare and unity of the American people.

In their name I proclaim their eternal fidelity to the American Constitution, which is the protecting shield to the American Republic, which is the joint work of our fathers, and which to the American Union of States, from which we draw our life and strength, and which we will defend with our lives and our property.

TO BURY SECTIONALISM.

We are here to unite with you in final and eternal sepulchre of sectional hostility. The cause which produced this alienation was long since engulfed in the vortex of a revolution beyond the power of resurrection. Let us, therefore, bury the passions which these causes evoked, in a still deeper grave.

Let us bury the fond dream of disorder so deep that no blast of the partisan political trumpet, however wide-sounding and penetrating, can ever wake it to revive again. Let us bury the will. Since slavery is abolished and the Chinese wall along the line of 36° 30' broken, there is absolutely no legitimate barrier of separation and no ground for the old animosity. Let us bury the old animosity, and let us speed the day when the truth shall command recognition throughout the Republic.

God speed the day when the truth shall command recognition throughout the Republic. Let us bury the old animosity, and let us speed the day when the truth shall command recognition throughout the Republic.

He believed that this scene was an augury of the glorious success of the project to make the Chickamauga battlefield a national park, which would be the greatest battle field of the Civil War. Closing, he said: "Now, fellow citizens, I am sorry that I am not able to fittingly express the feelings I have on this occasion nor to give speech to the kind words that are being said and as I stand here. I am sure I have not the words, neither have I the voice, to appropriately do so, but I hope and pray that the future may see the eminent success of our fraternal union."

A PERMANENT BODY.

After addresses the permanent organization of the Chickamauga Memorial Association was formed. The crowd in attendance at the meeting was very enthusiastic, and the proceedings grand and sublime. The movement will be a grand success. General Henry M. Cist, of Cincinnati, was elected Temporary Chairman, and Major E. F. Manning, Secretary.

After a discussion of the objects and purposes of the association the following officers were elected for four years: President, General J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee; Vice President, General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; Secretary, General Aaron J. Wright, of Washington; Treasurer, General S. Fullerton, of St. Louis.

Board of Directors: From the Union side—G. C. Killeen, G. W. Bishop, Henry M. Cist, C. H. Groves, of St. Louis; S. S. Thurston, J. S. Fullerton, J. J. Reynolds, J. T. Wilder, A. C. McClung, A. Baird, S. C. Kellogg, W. S. Rosecrans and V. Boynton. From the Confederate side—Hon. Joseph Wheeler, C. B. Breckinridge, Jesse T. Findlay, David B. Hill, E. M. Law, Marcus J. Wright, Roger Q. Mills, George D. Wise, Alfred H. Colquitt, James Longstreet, Joseph H. Lewis, Randall L. Gibson, Charles F. Hooker and E. M. Cockrell.

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